

TO ADVERTISERS.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance on insertion.

TO AGENTS.
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates, and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

Silence is not Necessarily Discretion.

So fully are we impressed with the necessity of keeping the public alive to the true position with regard to the great question of Confederation, that we deem it our duty again to repeat our warning of the danger the Colony would run of losing her present vantage ground, by being silent now, when our words and actions upon this momentous question may have so great an effect upon our future. Those who have read the speeches of the leading members of the Imperial Parliament during the debate on the "British North America Act," can hardly have failed to come to the conclusion that Confederation was the policy of the parliament lately prorogued; and it is highly improbable that the Reformed Parliament will adopt any other policy upon this question. The Secretary of State for the Colonies says, in a recent despatch to the Governor-General of the Dominion, "Confederation is the policy of the Empire." Those in communication with persons now residing in England, who have material interests in this Colony, and who are willing to take some trouble to ascertain correctly what are the sentiments of the leading colonial politicians at home, have constantly repeated to them the warning that Confederation is fully determined upon by the Imperial Government. No doubt other matters of grave importance will absorb much of the attention of the new Parliament, but we must not forget that the Dominion Government will not let the matter sleep; it is the Canadian policy to extend the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific with as little delay as possible. We may then rest assured that Canadian Statesmen will not cease to press the matter upon the Imperial Government; and it becomes necessary for us to consider what may be the possible consequences of Confederation being thrust upon us as an Imperial proposition before we expect it. The probable course that the matter would take, were we ourselves to remain passive, would be that the Imperial Government would direct the steps to have such Confederation scheme as should seem expedient to the Colonial Office in Downing street, sanctioned by the local legislature; constituted as the Council is at present, this would of course mean that the people should have no real voice in the settlement of a measure which would so vitally affect their future. We will admit, that would be possible even under the circumstances which we have suggested, for the Governor to give the people an opportunity of expressing their views upon the question, but is it wise to trust to what is after all but a bare possibility? The probabilities are against such a course of proceeding, for when once it has become, with the Imperial Parliament, a settled determination to extend the Dominion to the Pacific, it is not likely that any unnecessary delay will be tolerated, more especially when Downing Street has a powerful lever which may be brought to bear upon the Executive of this Colony. It is for the purpose of keeping in the minds of the people of British Columbia the circumstance of the Colonial Office having an unusual hold upon the present Governor of the Colony, that we have more than once drawn attention to the fact of Mr. Seymour not having carried out the instructions of the Secretary of State in regard to the reduction of the Civil establishment of the united Colonies; that he has failed to perform what was expected of him, is notorious in London; the means of verifying the extent of the failure to which we allude, may not exist in the Colony, but a perusal of such of the despatches of the Secretaries of State as have been published since the Union, and which touch upon financial matters, coupled with a moments reflection upon the present state of public affairs, will satisfy the most sceptical, that the instructions of the Home Government have not been carried out. The Colonial Secretary, no matter which party may be in power when the Imperial Policy is to be carried out, is not likely to lose sight of this state of facts in issuing his instructions for the settlement of the Confederation question, and he is less likely to brook a second neglect of instructions. No man, holding the position of Governor of a Colony, whether he has any plans or desires for his own future or not, would relish being recalled for that which would

place him under the ban of the Colonial Office for the rest of his life. Under existing circumstances then, it would be most unsafe to rely upon Confederation being settled upon proper terms by the existing local government, and for this, amongst other reasons, we have urged and shall continue to urge upon the people of the Colony the earnest consideration of the Confederation question in all its bearings upon the future of British Columbia whilst they have time and opportunity to make their wishes heard. There are at present, mooted by the different sections of parties who are sincere in seeking remedies for the admitted evils in the present system of government, but two substantial propositions, that is to say, an increase of the popular element in the Council, and Confederation; against these we have the opponents of all change, who believe in the present system of Government; it is for the people of the Colony to say whether they are content as they are, or whether they wish for reform, and if so, what kind of reform will they accept.

Esquimalt Road.

EDITOR COLONIST.—Will you allow me to supplement your remarks of a few issues back as to the advisability of two roads to Esquimalt, by stating that there is already at least one road nearly ready for general travel, by which Rock Bay bridge may be avoided. It comes the Saanich Road—or say Douglas street near Mrs Work's farm—and issues at W C Webster's tannery. This is of course a longer way than the present route.

E. M.

Victoria, Sept 21st, 1868.

New Advertisements.

**FOR SALE
Billiard Cloth
FOR SALE,**

BY
THOS. LETT STAHLSCHEIDT,
Wharf street. se21

NOTICE

A SECOND DIVIDEND OF ONE-EIGHTH of one per cent. will be paid in the Estate of J. P. COUCH, on and after the 25th inst., by JNO. J. AUSTIN, Assignee. se24

Fire Department Election.



IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of the "Firemen's Protection Act," I hereby give notice that the Annual Election for Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer of the Victoria Fire Department will take place on MONDAY, the FIFTH of OCTOBER, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-eight, at the House of Tiger Engine Co., No. 2, Johnson street. Polls to be open at 4 o'clock p.m., and close at 4 o'clock p.m. President V. F. D. se24

Fellows, Roscoe, & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
EX SPIRIT of the AGE
AND
PRINCESS ROYAL.

Lea & Perrin's Sauce
Morton's Mixed Pickles
Sardines, in qr and hlf tins
Candles, in 25 lbs boxes, Price's
Boiled Linseed Oil and Paints
Wood Matches
Paper Hangings
Bar Tumblers and Assorted Glassware
Leather Calf Skins
Pick Steel and Pick Iron, assorted sizes, a large lot
Tin Plates, assorted kinds
Sheet Iron, assorted sizes
Bar Iron, all sizes
Bar Lead
Zinc
Looking Glasses
Horse Nails, Griffin's

TO ARRIVE

Per PRINCE VICTOR.
R G and Common Sheet Iron
18 casks Zinc
Block Tin, in bars and pgs
Horse Nails, &c.

Always on Hand a Large Assortment of English and American Hardware, Cutlery, Platedware, Iron, Steel and Metal. se24

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR DAVIE, JUNR., HAS REMOVED his Office to the Premises next door to the Union Hook and Ladder Co's Truck House, on Baiton street, Opposite the Police Court. se21

WANTED.
TWO YOUNG WOMEN TO SEW AT Dressmaking.
Apply at MRS WILLIAMSON'S, se211w
Yates street, next door to Mrs Bowman's.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in order to maintain the right of Private Property in the undermentioned street, the Thoroughfare through Tronoe street will be closed during the whole of Monday and Tuesday, the 21st and 22nd insts., and until 12 o'clock of the ensuing day.

H. F. HEISTERMAN,
Attorney for, se21 3t
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19th, 1868.

WANTED.

TENDERS FOR THE ERECTION OF a School House, St. John's Church, on the Corner of Douglas and Herald streets. Plans and Specifications may be seen at my House. Tenders will be received up to noon, Saturday, the 26th inst. The lowest or a y tender not necessarily accepted.

H. O. TIEDEMANN,
C. E. and Architect. se19 1m*

SCHOONER FOR SALE.



THE SCHOONER CODFISH, 18 32-35 Tons Register.
For particulars apply to SEHOAT & CO., se19
Store street
Sept. 18th, 1868;



**Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver Ware,
Plated Ware,
Spectacles,
Field Glasses,
Opera Glasses,
Eye Glasses,
Telescopes,
Compasses,
Music Boxes,
&c. &c. &c.**

The undersigned has, in addition to his Ordinary Large and Fine Selection of

FINE GOODS

Received lately many of the

**RICHEST KINDS OF
JEWELRY,**

Of the Latest Manufacture,
Which he Offers at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

**Chronometers, Watches, Clocks,
Music Boxes, Jewelry, &c.,
Carefully Repaired and Warranted.**

Also, JEWELRY of any Description made to Order.

Orders from the INTERIOR Promptly attended to at

J. L. JUNEKMAN'S,
MASONIC BUILDING,
Government street,
Victoria, V. I. se24

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Nomination for a Councillor to serve in the Johnson street Ward during the present Municipal Year will take place on Friday, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Police Barracks, and the Poll, if any, will be taken on the day following, at the Store adjoining Mr Shotbolt's, Johnson street, in the said Ward. The Poll will be kept open between the hours of 8 o'clock, a.m. and 4 o'clock, p.m.

By order of the Mayor, WM. LEIGH, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Broad street,
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 19th, 1868. se18

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!

AT

PIPER'S SALOON,

GOVERNMENT STREET.

A Constant Supply of FRESH OLYMPIA OYSTERS during the Season. se17

C. T. MILLARD O. BERDY,
MILLARD & BEEDY,
IMPORTERS.

Commission Buyers & General Agents.

Particular attention given to selecting and purchasing Goods for the British Columbia Trade. AGENTS for the California and Victoria Packet Line of Sailing Vessels. Cash Advances made on Consignments. Wharf Street, Victoria. se15-1f

Wallace & Stewart,

PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
WHARF STREET, Victoria, V. I.,
All kinds of Agricultural Produce bought and sold. se18 1m

New Clothing Store.

ADAMS & BEAVEN,

Having formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Business of

CLOTHIERS & HATTERS,

In the Premises formerly Occupied by R. H. ADAMS, on

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Desire to inform the Public that having Reduced the Price of every Article in the HAT TRADE to the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURE, and by IMPORTING DIRECT their well-assorted

Stock of Clothing, &c.,

Are determined that no House in the Trade can or shall Undersell them.

Our Motto is "Small Profits and Quick Returns."

R. H. ADAMS.

ROBERT BEAVEN.

se19

**To Visitors from California, Oregon,
the Sound, &c.**

AT

VICTORIA HOUSE,

CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,
VICTORIA, V.I.,

Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of

Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c

At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles,

The Goods being Imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:

White and Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c., &c., also on Hand in Great Variety.

au27

Wm. DENNY, Manager.

Carpets! Carpets!!

AND

Floor Cloth.

EX "PRINCESS ROYAL,"

And other Late Arrivals.

Comprising Invoices of well-selected

Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets,

And Nairn & Co's Patent

OIL CLOTH.

In Quantities to suit Purchasers, at Reasonable Prices.

ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

**CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,**

BEDDING, BLANKETS, LAMPS, AND

FITTINGS,

Paper Hangings,
TABLE CUTLERY,

Electro-Plated Ware,

HARDWARE, TOOLS, TINWARE,

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Children's Carriages,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

AT

D. Edward's,

New & Second-hand Establishment,

FOUNTAIN PLACE. se21

NOTICE

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE Owners of the Bark Princess Royal, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of said vessel. se11 1m

BUFFALO TONGUES AND HUMPS.

NICELY CURED BUFFALO TONGUES and HUMPS, lately received from the Territory of Montana, United States.
For Sale at the HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S STORE. se1m

HENRY NATHAN Jr & Co

OFFER

FOR SALE

EX

Spirit of the Age,

FROM LONDON.

Clothing

1000 prs Trowsers, Assorted Tweed
Fancy and Ribbed Doe, &c.

Waistcoats, Inverness Capes
Different Qualities, Boys' and Mens'

Baltic Shirts, Twill, Fancy and Plaid,
with and without Collars

Serge and Hickory Shirts

Boys' Suits, a Large Assortment

Umbrellas, Silk, Alpaca and Cotton

Neckties, Woollen Gloves, &c.

Dry Goods

600 pieces Prints, New Styles

Shawls, French Merinos, Al-

paccas, Coburgs, Flannels

White and Colored; **Thibets, Plaids,**

Scarlet Cloth, Curtain Repps,

Jackets, Assorted; Corsets, Re-

gatta, Checks, Hickory, Rib-

bons, Lustres, &c., &c.

ALSO,

**1050 cs Old Tom, Swain, Boord &
Co's**

Old Tom, Swain, Boord & Co's, in bulk

Rum, Best Jamaica, 30 over-proof

Gin, Green Case, Red Case and in

Bulk, J. D. K. & Co.

Hennessy & Martell Brandy, in

Case

Oldard & Jules Robin, in Bulk

Orange Bitters, Swain, Boord & Co's

Port, Hunt's 4 Diamond, Case and Bulk

Sherry, Scotch Whiskey, & Liqueurs

Tin Plate, I. X. Charcoal

Barbours Shoe Thread, bleached and

unbleached

Fish Lines and Hooks

Siene & Sturgeon Twine

Wrapping Twine

Dry Paints

Lamp Black

Chamois Skins

Bar Lead, &c., &c.

200 cs Devoc's Coal Oil,

Liverpool Salt.

Groceries

Sardines, in bond and duty paid

U. S. Tea, Isthmus Butter, Lard

Coffee, Sugar (Refined & Brown

Yeast Powder Candles, Beans

Syrup, Raisins

Sultanas, Plagniol Oil

Vinegar, best Malt

Field's Oysters, and other Case

Goods a full assortment

Pie Fruits, Pickles, Sauces

Blue, Paste, Vienna Matches

Tobacco, Spices, Chocolate

Oat and Corn Meal, Corn Starch

Brooms, Beef, Pork, Salt

Dried and Preserved Fruits and

Vegetables, Paper, &c., &c

Hy. NATHAN, Jr. & Co.,

Wharf street, Victoria,

au31

New Fall Goods, 1868.

FINDLAY & DURHAM

Are now Landing Ex PRINCESS ROYAL from London

60 cases & 48 bales General Merchandize,

FOR THE FALL TRADE COMPRISING

**Dry Goods, Clothing, Underclothing, Hosiery, Hats and Caps,
Blankets, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.**

All of which are offered to the TRADE at LOW RATES.

se11

29 6m i n San Francisco

Groceries and Provisions.



LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

Worcestershire Sauce.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled
Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the
name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior
preparations, the Public is hereby informed that the only
way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels
stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with
apocryphal Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and
labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been
forged, I, and P. give notice that they have furnished
their correspondents with power of attorney to take
instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors
of such, or any other imitations by which their right may
be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name
Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worces-
ter; Grosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen universally.
Agents for Victoria—Janion, Green & Rhodes.
Jan 14 1887

Three Prize Medals. Paris Exhibi-
tion, 1867.



PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS
&c. &c.:
(Free from Adulteration.)

Manufactured by

CROSSE & BLACKWELL
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
50, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Well known Manufactures are obtainable from every
respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. &
B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not
substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all
prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by
means of PLATINUM STRAIN COILS; and are perfectly
similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of
every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest
quality. my 19 1887

FRAUD

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTERWALLAH, a Printer, was
convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was
sentenced by Mr Justice Phang to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT
And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Boasting Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACK-
WELL'S, SHAIK BACHIOU was sentenced, by the Subur-
ban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Anyone SELLING SPURIOUS CILMEN'S
STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable
to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prose-
cuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods
carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE
Manufactures of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had
from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER on Vancouver
Island. my 19 1887

Ex "Spirit of the Age."

LANGLEY & CO.

Have received a full Assortment of

Grimault's & Co.'s Celebrated Pro-
parations.

The Choicest Parisian Perfumery of
Rigaud & Co.'s and Labin.

Vic's Flea Powder in Bellows, Blowers
and Bowls.

Gosnell's Treble Distilled Lavender Water
Wright's Coal Tar Soap.

Trusses of the most Approved Styles.

Curling's Cod Liver Oil.

Letchford's Pomades, Oils and Soaps.

Also, a Large Assortment of

Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.

1868.

BARNARD'S STAGES.
CARRYING MAILS, EXPRESS AND
PASSENGERS.



WILL LEAVE YALE EVERY
MONDAY MORNING, at 6,
And connect every THURSDAY EVENING with

"ENTERPRISE"

At Soda Creek, for Queensella; reaching Barkerville on
Saturday evenings.

FARE TO SODA CREEK - \$60.

Though Freight, over 100 lb., 60 cents per pound.
Passenger's Extra Baggage, 50 cents per pound—
YALE TO WILLIAM CREEK.

Tickets procurable at Yale.

Fast Freight contracted for at reasonable rate.

Passengers by this Line must leave Victoria by
FRIDAY'S Steamer to make the connection.

Office, next door to Wells, Fargo & Co., Yates street.

ju 6 1m **F. J. BARNARD**

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I
will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as for
any other payments to be made to me.
Ld. LOWENBERG

New Advertisements.

"Spirit of the Age,"
"Princess Royal,"
AND
"Prince Victor."

JOHN WILKIE & CO.

OFFER

FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING

GOODS,

To Arrive per above
Vessels,

Now shortly due here
from London.

COATS—Tweed, Doeskin, Beaver and
Black Cloth, in all styles; Inver-
ness Wrappers, Waterproof Coats,
&c.

TROUSERS—Cassimere, Tweed, Doe-
skin, Witney, Beaver, Moleskin,
Corduroy, Duck, Dungaree, &c.—a
great variety.

VESTS—Fancy Silk and Wool, Black
Cloth, Tweed, Doeskin, &c.

BOYS' CLOTHING—A Large Assort-
ment.

OVERSHIRTS—Blue Pilot, Tweed, Grey
and Blue Serge &c., Cardigan
Jackets.

CRIMEAN SHIRTS, with Collars—
A Large Assortment.

DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS, in
Flannel, Lamb's Wool, Merino and
Cotton.

MEN'S SOCKS—Scotch Knit, Lambs'
Wool, Merino and Cotton—Plain
and Fancy.

SHIRTS—White Long Cloth and Fancy
Regatta Shirts.

HATS and CAPS—Soft Felt Hats, in
all qualities; Beaver Plush Hats,
Navy Caps, &c.

HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.—Bandana,
White Cambric and Printed Cotton.
Handkerchiefs, Black Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Silk Ties, Woollen Scarfs,
Linen and Paper Collars, Woollen
Gloves Braces, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS—Cotton Prints, Winseys,
Tartans, Coburgs, Woollen Shawls,
White and Grey Calicos, White and
Colored Saxony Flannels, Baizes, Roll
Cambrics, Selicias, Diapers, Turkish
Towels, Ribbons, Cotton & Merino
Hose, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Fancy Bugle and other Trimmings,
Linen Napkins, Bed-Tick, Linen
Threads, &c., &c.

HABERDASHERY—A Complete As-
sortment.

ENGLISH BROGANS—A Large Lot
of Superior qualities in American
Shapes.

BOOTS and SHOES—English Rubber
Boots and Shoes.

ENGLISH SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

JOHN WILKIE & CO.,

au 1 2m

New Advertisements.

Sproat & Co.

OFFER

FOR SALE

The undermentioned

GOODS!

Ex Spirit of the Age,

FROM LONDON

Liquors, &c.

ALE—Bass' in pints and quarts
McEwans' Edinburgh, in pts & qts
Allsopp's, in pts and qts

BRANDY—Hennessy's Pale, in blk & cs
Martell's do do
J. Robin & Co's do do

RUM—Fine Old Jamaica, in puncheons
WHISKEY—Camachio Fine Malt, in
bulk and case

GIN—Geneva, in Green and Red cases
OLD TOM—Swaine, Boord & Co's, in cs
GINGER BRANDY—do
ORANGE BITTERS—do
CHERRY CORDIAL—Herring's do

SHERRY—Ronaldson's, in bulk & case,
different qualities
PORT—Ronaldson's, in bulk and case, do
Hooper's, in bulk

CHAMPAGNE—Cliquet's, in quarts
A. Collins' in pints and quarts

Groceries, &c.

SOAP—Very sup. Pale Yellow, in 56lb bxs
Flat Bar, Yellow 18 do
Harp do 18 do
Double Brown, Pale 28 do
Blue Marbled 28 do
Marine do 28 do
London and Best London 56 do

VINEGAR—No 24, in bulk
Amber, in case

MIXED PICKLES—White Onions
Bottled Fruits

CHICORY POWDER, Homeo Cocoa
MUSTARD, Arrowroot Chocolate

CURRENTS—In Half Barrels

CANDLES—Hale's British Sperm, in 25lb
boxes

CHEESE
HAMS

Sundries

PAINTER'S COLORS—White Lead
Nos 1 & 2, in 28lb kegs
Black Paint, do
Yellow do do
Green do do
Red do do

BOILED LINED OIL—In drums
and casks

PIG IRON
BURLAPS, Bagging, Turkish Towels,
Bunting

WINE CORKS
FLOOR CLOTH. se20

Sandwich Islands'
Sugar & Molasses.

THE CARGO OF THE SCHOONER
FAVORITE, just arrived from Honolulu, consisting
of carefully selected MOLASSES and No. 1 SUGAR.

ALSO,

The remainder of bark AVA'S cargo of SUGAR, from
Cerro Azul.

For sale by
J. R. STEWART. se 14
Victoria, V. I., 14 Sept., 1868.

Sugar & Molasses.

Daily expected per "ROBERT COWAN"
from Honolulu.

SUGARS, Assorted Grades.

MOLASSES, of Extra Quality, specially
selected.

Which will be sold at Lowest Market Rates, upon
arrival.

JANION, RHODES & CO.
Victoria, Sept. 14th, 1868. se 14

CONSIGNEES NOTICE.

BARK PRINCESS ROYAL,
JAMES ANDERSON, Master, from London.

This vessel is discharging cargo at the Hudson's Bay
Company's Wharf at Esquimaux, Consignees are requested
to call at the Office of the Hudson's Bay Company, Wharf
street, Victoria, pay freight, and receive orders for their
goods. se 11m

New Advertisements.



45 Rue de Richelieu.

THE KING OF PERFUMES.

THE VICTORIA PERFUMERY is now adopted by
the ELITE of the aristocracy and fashionable world
on account of the superior articles for the toilet
each of which has been made a speciality.

The new perfumes prepared with the ESSENCE
of YLANGYLANG extracted by distillation from
the UNGA OBOATISSIMA and imported from
the Philippine islands are beyond comparison for
their delicacy and sweetness. We therefore recom-
mend the BEAU MONDE to try as a handker-
chief perfume.

THE EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG

AND
THE MANILLA BOUQUET

Besides these, which are the exclusive property
of their house, Messrs Rigaud and Co prepare in
a most approved and superior manner all the fash-
ionable scents, amongst which we may mention the

Ess Bouquet Wood Violet Mignonette
Jockey-Club Marechale Jossamine
New Mown Hay Mousseline Magnolia
Field Flowers Rondeletia Moss-Rose

RIGAUD'S TOLUTINE

Is an admirable toilet-water, the true talisman
of beauty, preserving the freshness of the skin
and the fairness of the complexion. It is the per-
fection of science adapted to the toilet, and is in-
contestably superior to Eau de Cologne, or the
most esteemed of vinegars and the Florida
water.

THE MIRANDA HAIR-OIL AND
POMATUM.

Is a remarkable preparation which may be
called a real treasure for the hair. It is com-
posed of tonic and fortifying compound, and it
beneficially and preserves the hair at the same time
as it imparts to it a most refreshing perfume.

MIRANDA SOAP,

COMPOSED MAINLY OF THE MILK OF THE
LETTUCE AND THE LILY.

A simple comparison of this soap with others
sold by the perfumery trade, suffices to prove its
superiority. It gives the skin a deigh 1
surface, it lathers abundantly, forming a real
milk-bath, and is all that can be desired as to
perfume.

DENTORINE

AND TOOTH-PASTE.

THE DENTORINE is a pleasant elixir for the
teeth; it perfumes and refreshes the mouth,
strengthens the gums and prevents decay.

THE TOOTH-PASTE has made quite a revolution
in this class of toilet necessary, and has done away
with powders and opiates that are more or less
acid and dangerous. A brush passed over it pro-
duces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the
teeth a brilliant whiteness.

THE ROSE POWER

Preserves the skin from the roughness of the
wind and the cold, gives it a soft freshness, and
prevents red spots and freckles. It is far superior
to rice and starch powders, and it is deliciously
perfumed.

Premium Purchasers of Two Articles of
RIGAUD & CO., are entitled to
receive Gratuitously the

LITTLE MONITOR,

A Guide to the Toilet, with PHOTOGRAPHIC
ILLUSTRATIONS.

IN VICTORIA

AT MESSRS

LANGLEY & CO.

se 2 3m

Medical.

French Medicines,

PREPARED BY

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tion in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful
depurgative known. It has also been applied with happy
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DAILY BRITISH COLONIST SUPPLEMENT.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER ISLAND. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1868

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

YALE CONVENTION.

The following are the preambles and resolutions passed by the Convention, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th, 15th, and 16th insts., respectively:

WHEREAS THIS CONVENTION; composed of Delegates representing different constituencies, has—at the general popular desire and after due and ample public notice—been convened at Yale, British Columbia, this Sept. 14th, 1868, by the call of the Confederate League, and by the authority of the people of British Columbia in the respective districts declared, to give a full, unprejudiced and united expression of their views and feelings respecting the desirability of the admission of this Colony into the Dominion of Canada, the necessity for the immediate establishment of Representative Institutions with Responsible Government, and generally as to the state, wants and wishes of the country:

And Whereas this Convention, is duly impressed with the high, responsible and patriotic duties that their Fellow-countrymen have called on them to discharge, and cherishes the most ardent and devoted loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and attachment to British Institutions;

And Whereas it is expedient to resolve and declare what in its opinion is right and proper in the premises, This Convention, therefore, in virtue of the trust reposed in it, and with an honest and patriotic desire to promote the public welfare, after due deliberation resolves and declares as follows:

1. That all Governments should exist by the free and just consent of the governed, and that the Government that does not exist by the free and just consent of the governed is a despotism. That the Government of British Columbia does not exist by the free and just consent of the governed; and is, therefore, a despotism. That it is unjust to the Free British Subjects of this Colony. That it deprives the people of their rightful share in the Government, as no Statute or Order in Council exists which guarantees to the people the right to participate in the Government of the Colony; but in the Legislative, and Executive Departments all are nominated or may be rejected, suspended or removed by the Governor of this Colony. That the ordinary consequences of such a form of government are manifest in this Colony, in the disregard of public opinion, in the neglect of public interests, in the high taxation, in the annual deficits, in the annually increased public debt, in expending large sums of public money in paying salaries disproportionate to the services rendered, and in maintaining an unnecessary large number of officials, and in the tendency which the continuance of such political evils have to weaken the attachment of the people to the Crown and British connection. That to such an extent have the evils of misgovernment multiplied that profound, widespread, universal discontent prevails and is expressed at the form of Government and at the manner in which the affairs of the Colony have been and are mismanaged; and that the people of British Columbia loudly demand a REMEDY.

2. That the proper remedy for the present political condition of the Colony and the one that commands itself as preferable to all others—being in harmony with Imperial policy and the legitimate aspirations and desires of the people of this Colony—is the immediate admission of British Columbia into the Dominion of Canada on terms, equitable, expedient and beneficial, simultaneously with the establishment of Representative Institutions and Responsible Government; and that, whether admission into the Dominion of Canada shall occur or not, Representative Institutions and Responsible Government should be inaugurated forthwith in British Columbia.

3. That the terms of admission into the Dominion of Canada that would be equitable, expedient and beneficial to the Colony in the opinion of this Convention are chiefly expressed in the following sixteen sections:

1. The limits of British Columbia, on and after admission, to be the same as at present.

2. The Dominion of Canada to becomeliable for the Public Debt of British Columbia at the time of admission.

3. The Dominion of Canada to pay annually out of her Consolidated Revenue Fund, in semi-annual advances, to British Columbia for the support of her local Government and Legislature, the sum of \$110,000, and also, an Annual Grant in aid of the local Government of British Columbia, equal to Eighty Cents per head of the population of British Columbia, the minimum number of said population, including Indians, not to be estimated at less than 40,000, at any time, and the increase of population after admission to be the increase of population other than Indians, and the said increase of population to be determined by census or otherwise as may from time to time be expedient.

4. All Crown Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties situate in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all sums of money then due or payable, or that may afterwards accrue for such Crown Lands, Mines, Minerals and Royalties to belong to British Columbia and to be under the exclusive control of its Government and Legislature.

5. All Stocks, Cash, Banker's Balances and Securities for money belonging to British Columbia, at the time of admission, to be the property of British Columbia.

6. All Public Works and Property of British Columbia at the time of admission, to belong to British Columbia, with the exception of such portions of the Grand Trunk road through British Columbia, or other roads then constructed, as may be used as a portion of the trans-continental road, which shall become the property of the Federal Government.

7. The Dominion of Canada to construct within three years after the admission of British Columbia, a good Overland Wagon Road, extending from Lake Superior, Ontario, to the head of navigation on the Lower Fraser river, British Columbia, and to commence the construction of the same through the Rocky Mountains within one year after admission.

8. The Imperial Government to guarantee a Loan to construct the said Overland Road, if deemed expedient.

9. If at any time after admission the Legislature of British Columbia shall pass an Address to the Governor-General of Canada declaring that it is expedient to establish a Free Port on the Pacific, in order to advance the interests of British commerce in the North Pacific, the Parliament of the Dominion to make provision for the establishment of the same.

10. British Columbia to be represented in the Senate by not less than two Members, and in the Commons by not less than three Members, at any time.

11. At the first election of Representatives to the Commons and until otherwise provided by the Parliament of Canada, the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia to proclaim what shall be the qualifications and disqualifications of Representatives and Electors, the boundaries of Electoral Districts and the laws governing such elections.

12. At the time of admission, the Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada to extend and apply to British Columbia, and thereupon the Revenue Laws of British Columbia thereby affected to be null and void, and all Duties and Revenues derived in and from British Columbia under the Revenue Laws of the Dominion of Canada to belong to Canada.

13. The exclusive powers of Provincial Legislatures enumerated in the Ninety-second Section of 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and all other provisions of the said Act that extend and apply generally to the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada and that may be applicable to British Columbia, except as otherwise in these terms provided, to extend and apply to British Columbia, at and from the time of admission.

14. Except as otherwise provided, all Laws in force in British Columbia at the time of admission, and all Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and all Legal Commissions, Powers and Authorities, and all Officers, Judicial, Administrative and Ministerial existing therein at the time of admission to continue in British Columbia as if such admission had not taken place; subject nevertheless to be repealed, abolished or altered, by the Parliament of Canada or by the Legislature of British Columbia, according to the authority of the said Parliament or of the said Legislature, under 'The British North America Act, 1867,' and any subsequent Imperial Act.

15. Until the Parliament of Canada provides otherwise, all Officers of British Columbia, at and from the time of admission, having duties to discharge in relation to matters other than those coming within the Classes of Subjects assigned by 'The British North America Act, 1867,' to the Provinces, to be Officers of Canada.

That this Convention further resolves and declares:

4. That the people of British Columbia desire Representative Institutions with Responsible Government, and have the capacity to work those Institutions successfully in the interest of the Colony; and that any representations that have been or that may be made to the contrary in England or elsewhere would neither be in accordance with facts nor the views of the people of this Colony, the people being the best judges of their own affairs.

5. That the establishment of Representative Institutions, without the simultaneous inauguration of Responsible Government, would be only a partial and very imperfect remedy for the evils produced by the present form of Government; and that unless the Governor were required to govern in accordance with the advice and consent of an Executive Council holding seats in the Legislature, and commanding the confidence and support of a majority of the representatives of the people, there would never be that degree of harmony between the Executive and the representatives of the people that is essential to the successful working of the Government and the rational contentment of the country.

6. That whether admitted into the Dominion or not, the Legislature should consist of a Governor and one Chamber called the Legislative Assembly; that the members of the Assembly should be elected for a period of not more than four years; that the sessions should be held annually; that members be paid their reasonable expenses for a period not exceeding forty days in each session. That the qualification for members be as follows: Being a male British subject of full age, and possessing real or personal property or both of the value of \$500. That the qualification of electors be as follows:—1. A male British subject or alien who has taken the oath of allegiance. 2. Residence in the Colony one year, and in the District in which the vote is cast three months. 3. Possessed of real or personal property, or both, at the time of registration, to the value of \$100. 4. Registered on the electoral roll of the District. That any male alien who can read and write or speak the English language, and who has been five years in the Colony, and is possessed of real estate to the value of \$100, and appears on the electoral roll, shall be entitled to vote.

7. That the Executive Council, as at present constituted does not command public confidence nor represent the country in the Government, is irresponsible, or not accountable to the people for the administration of its respective departments, and under the present constitution of the Colony is but an echo of the Governor, and generally antagonistic to the well-being of the Colony; and that the substitution thereof of an Executive Council, which holds office only, while it commands the confidence and support of a majority of a Representative Legislature, would be hailed with delight by the country.

8. That the nominative character and official elements of the Legislative Council render it unsuited to a Colony of Free British subjects. That the Council may be composed of twenty-three members, or merely a quorum, as the Governor may decree. That the people have no right guaranteed to them by Statute or Order in Council by which they may send representatives to participate in the deliberations of the Council as they would have were the Council a Representative Assembly, in the British sense of the term "Representative," inasmuch as the election of a member by the people does not insure him a seat in the Council. That the people have no constitutional power to pass good measures nor to stop the passage of bad measures, through the Council. That the Legislative Council violates a fundamental principle of the British Constitution by imposing taxes on the people without representation. That it disregards public opinion and neglects public interests; that it consents to the maintenance in office of more officials than the country can afford or the public service requires. That it concurs with the Executive in an extravagant Civil List, adding annually to the Public Debt. That the non-representative character of the Council, the non-existence of a Representative Assembly, combined with mal-administration, have (by the discontent produced,) a tendency to alienate the affections of the people from the Crown. That the officials, the paid servants of the public, rule the people with irresponsible authority; and that it is their interest to resist reform to retain office. That the officials, who form a majority of the Council, vote as the Executive intimates whenever required, and that, consequently, the majority of the Council has no real independence, is a sham Legislature, the Governor and Executive Council being virtually the Legislature of the Colony. That the Legislative Council does not represent the people of British Columbia, and from its nominative and dependent character, can never gain popular confidence and support, and will always be productive of popular dis-

content. That the people have no confidence in the Council, and will never be satisfied with the Constitution of the Legislature till a Representative Assembly is established.

9. That one of the reasons why Union between Vancouver Island and British Columbia was sought was that a Supreme Court of Appeal for the whole Colony could be economically created. That the colonies were united two years ago, and yet no Appellate Court has been inaugurated. That as a consequence of the continued separate existence of the Supreme Courts of Vancouver Island and British Columbia confidence in those Courts respectively has been materially impaired. That it is the prevailing opinion that such continued separation of the Courts and non-inauguration of a Supreme Court of Appeal has been due to more consideration for the personal interests of the Judges than for the general interests of Justice throughout the Colony.

10. That by appointing Stipendiary Magistrates and Gold Commissioners to seats in the Legislative Council they are withdrawn from their respective districts for long continuous periods, leaving such districts without any competent authority to aid in the protection of life and property, and thereby virtually declaring that such officers are not required.

11. That the salary, allowances and perquisites of the Governor (exceeding the sum of \$20,000) are unreasonable and ought to be reduced to a figure proportionate to the ability of the Colony and the services rendered. That in addition to the above salary and perquisites there is an annual interest of six per cent. on \$45,000, making the approximate cost of residence in Victoria \$2700. That the salary of the Lieut. Governor of the province of Ontario, Canada, with a population of 1,500,000 is only \$8000 per annum; and that there is no good reason why the salary of the Governor of this Colony should exceed \$10,000 per annum with a residence. That if the Governor's salary be reduced to that amount and the allowances, perquisites and extra assistance of \$500 be abolished, there would be an annual saving in the Governor's Department of about \$10,000.

12. That the salary of the Colonial Secretary, \$3,880 per year, is too high and ought to be reduced to a sum not exceeding \$3000 per annum, thereby saving \$880. That one clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Department at a salary of \$1800 is sufficient to meet the requirements of the public service. That an assistant printer at \$600 per annum is unnecessary. That the total saving by these reductions, without impairing the efficiency of the public service would be \$3,540.

13. That the Office of Lands and Works is maintained at a great annual expense, amounting in 1868, for a Chief Commissioner and three clerks to \$8,490 and in former years to a far larger sum. That the greatest ignorance prevails in the department as to the lands in Vancouver Island and on the mainland, although a Land Office has been kept open in the former place seventeen years and in the latter for ten years. That nothing is done by the Department to assist in the sale and settlement of the public lands, except recording a few pre-emptions in Vancouver Island, and on the mainland the pre-emptions are recorded by the Magistrates. That a few parcels of Public Lands are loaned for the purposes of trade, agriculture, lumbering and mining and the rents collected for the same. That instalments on lands sold or pre-empted are collected. That a few maps are made or extended occasionally. That the above includes the total services performed by this Department pertaining to land and could all be transacted by one clerk. That the public works carried on by the Department are confined to repairing roads, constructing some small bridges, cutting out or keeping open a trail or repairing or enlarging a public building, and are either performed by contract or by temporary service. That the entire public works, including map-making, could be well attended to by one competent civil engineer. That two competent clerks or civil engineers to perform all the above services efficiently and satisfactorily could be had for \$1500 each, and that a saving in the permanent expenditure of the Department made, amounting to \$5,490. That by connecting this Department with that of the Colonial Secretary, one civil engineer would be sufficient to transact all the business. That therefore for purposes of economy it is expedient to abolish the office of Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works and to reduce the permanent staff of the Department to not more than two Civil Engineers, under the supervision of the Colonial Secretary.

14. That the duties of the Treasury can be performed under efficient checks, by two clerks; that, therefore, one clerk should be discharged, thereby saving \$1200 per annum.

15. That the Auditor's Department is too expensively conducted. That two competent clerks can efficiently audit the public accounts at a salary not exceeding \$1800 and \$1500 respectively, thereby saving in this Department \$1,750.

16. That the office of Registrar General of Titles at Victoria is almost a sinecure; that the incumbent draws a salary of \$2,440 per year for a service that notoriously does not occupy him more than one hour a day; yet the Government refuses to reduce the salary; on the contrary has raised it \$455 in 1868, and persists in keeping the office separate instead of amalgamating it with some other and thereby utilizing the services of the incumbent. That reports are industriously published by the Government that the office is self-paying and therefore ought to be continued; but that is effected by imposing a high tariff of charges for registering documents and thereby the office is made self-paying at the expense of those who register. That by affixing a salary to this office proportionate to the labor performed, the tariff of charges for registration could be reduced four-fifths; that the labor employed in the service is not worth more than \$500 per annum. That by an alteration of local statutes (if necessary at all) so that the office may be amalgamated with that of Registrar of the Supreme Court, Victoria, the whole time of the incumbent might be employed, and at a salary of \$1800 per annum there would be saved in this Department \$700 and in the Supreme Court \$1500, making a total saving of \$2250 per annum. That the office of Registrar of Titles might be amalgamated with one of two other offices, yet retain all its efficiency and secure economy in the expenditure. That the continuance of this officer at the present salary is a glaring public wrong.

17. That the office of Stipendiary Magistrate for New Westminster, should be abolished and that the duties should be discharged by the Registrar General of British Columbia in addition to the duties of Post Master General.

18. That the office of Harbour Master should be amalgamated with that of the Customs Department, that a saving would thereby be effected of \$1800, without any public injury.

19. That the salary of the Attorney General should be \$1500 with practice, and that he be allowed a clerk at \$1000 per year.

20. That reform in the office of Sheriff is essentially necessary, as it is virtually a sinecure, without proper securities being filed by the Sheriff in case of errors or losses in Civil suits. That a division of the Sheriff's duties into two or more Sheriffalties, the incumbents giving bonds in a suitable amount for the faithful performance of their duty, is required both for efficiency and security of the public. That the paying out of public moneys as a bonus to the Sheriff under present circumstances is a wasteful and wanton expenditure.

21. That the office of Chief Inspector of Police is not required, and therefore ought to be abolished.

22. That there is no public necessity for keeping five extra Constables in Cariboo at an annual expense of \$3500 per year. That in the Lillooet-Clinton District a Stipendiary Magistrate is not required, thereby saving \$2400 per annum. That at Nanaimo, a Stipendiary Magistrate is not required, and the duties of Deputy Collector of Customs there, with that of Postmaster, could be performed satisfactorily for \$1000, saving thereby \$1000. That in Lillooet, Clinton and Nanaimo, honorary Magistrates can discharge the duties of Justice of the Peace. That the retrenchment that might be made by the Executive under these heads is equal to \$10,300 per year.

23. That the Supreme Court Judges should discharge the duties of County Court Judges, holding Court periodically in the different districts of the Colony.

24. That the vote of \$3000 in the Estimates for expenses of Judge and Registrar on Circuit, on the Mainland of the Colony is exorbitant and calls for revision.

25. That including the reductions suggested and others which might advantageously be adopted, a saving of about \$50,000 in the annual expenditure for Civil Establishments may be made, without impairing in the least degree the public service, or endangering in the least the securities for the preservation of life and property, or the maintenance of order throughout the Colony.

26. That the people of British Columbia are willing to bear patiently the heavy financial burden imposed upon the country for the construction of public works, amounting to nearly \$150,000 annually; but they denounce the extravagant expenditure by which a deficit was created in 1866, amounting to about \$170,000; and in 1867, \$130,000. That these deficits were effected in violation of the rule laid down by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a despatch dated April 30, 1866, viz.: That the expenditure of the year must be reduced to such an amount as may be covered by the actual average receipts of the past two years. That the estimates of 1868 violate this rule.

27. That the system of dividing and subdividing the public service into departments, and placing such duties respectively in the hands of a single person, may be the proper mode to transact public business in a rich and populous country; but to a Colony such as British Columbia, where the population is very small, the financial resources proportionately limited, and the business to be transacted under each head but trifling, such a system is wholly unsuited, entailing too high an expenditure without increasing efficiency. That it is mainly by attempting to carry out this system and by keeping too large a staff of officials at salaries disproportionate to the circumstances of the Colony, that the public expenditure is annually unnecessarily increased. That it is, therefore, to amalgamation of Offices, reduction of the Civil List, and lowering of Salaries that the people look for a reduction in the current expenditure for the support of Establishments.

28. That the total population of British Columbia exclusive of Indians does not exceed 10,000; that the number of Indians does not exceed 30,000. That the Indians living chiefly by hunting and fishing are not individually on the average large consumers of dutiable or taxable commodities. That the highest estimate that could be placed on the Indians as consumers is that three Indian consume as much as one white or civilized person, and that consequently the total Indian population is only equal to 10,000 white consumers. That a more correct estimate would in all probability be that five Indians are equal to one white person, thereby making the total Indian inhabitants as consumers equal to 6000 whites. That (taking the highest estimate of the Indians as consumers) the total number of consumers of dutiable and taxable commodities is 20,000.

That in 1867 the revenue without loans was \$475,250 and the average tax per head of the consumers \$23 75. That the expenditure as reported to the Council as less than the actual expenditure was in 1867 \$560,159 or \$28 to each consumer. That out of the expenditure of \$560,159 in 1867, only \$32,000 were expended in public works. That the estimated revenue of 1868 is \$576,000 or nearly \$29 to each consumer. That the estimated expenditure of 1868 is \$572,553 or \$28 60 to each consumer. That the total amount appropriated for public works out of the \$572,553 is \$55,300. That out of the latter sum there has been about \$12,000 expended in unnecessary additions to Governor's residence and Land Office, whilst necessary improvements to roads and bridges to advance the interests of farmers and settlement generally are deferred. That the return made to the Legislative Council in 1868 by His Excellency the Governor, comparing the Customs' Tariffs of England, United States Canada and other colonies and countries is fallacious, if intended to show that British Columbia is not taxed higher than other countries. That the fallacy is apparent when it is observed that the average annual tax per head in Canada is only \$3 50, whilst the average tax to each consumer in British Columbia in 1867 was \$23 75, and that proposed in 1868 is \$29 to each consumer. That home productions, other than gold, in this colony are not so advanced as in the countries enumerated in the Return, and that consequently there is a larger average consumption here of dutiable commodities and a correspondingly higher tax paid by each consumer. That with tariff, internal revenue dues, road tolls, &c., taxation is high and oppressive. That after paying the interest and sinking fund on the public debt, nearly all the revenue is consumed non-productively. That retrenchment is therefore demanded by the united voice of the people of British Columbia.

29. That it is the duty of the Executive to institute the most thorough retrenchment in the expenditure, and cause to be amended and repealed all statutes or ordinances that interfere with economy in the public service.

30. That miners and capitalists during the past ten years have been subject to the greatest inconvenience and delays in securing copper and silver bearing quartz veins, under such a tenure and with such facilities as

would offer reasonable security for the investment of capital; that the non-existence of a general law on the subject and the obstacles interposed by the Government has tended to prevent the investment of capital in the country and retarded the development of its mineral resources. That the enactment of a law under which a limited extent of any copper or silver bearing quartz veins free from Royalties, onerous laws and taxation, may be taken up and held by any one or more persons, under reasonable conditions of working, is absolutely essential to the investment of capital in such enterprises.

31. That religion, humanity and public opinion demand that due and proper consideration be paid to the Indian population with a view to their preservation and the improvement of their moral, intellectual and material condition. That beyond making reservations of land, Government has done nothing for them. That in many instances the Indian reserves are large and valuable tracts of agricultural land. That such lands though situated in districts where they would be cultivated by settlers, remain uncultivated by the Indians, except the occasional cultivation of a small patch. That settlers are prohibited occupying them. That such Reserves are consequently neither properly utilized by the Indians nor by settlers. That it is incumbent, therefore, on the Government to establish such regulations as would utilize the Indian Reserves and appropriate the proceeds to the benefit of the Indians.

32. That the people of British Columbia recognizing the principle, that it is the imperative duty of the State to provide for education, earnestly desire the immediate establishment of a national system of popular education, based upon broad non-sectarian principle, and that the non-existence of any recognized system of education applicable to the whole Colony, is discreditable to the Government.

33. That while it is apparent to any disinterested person that retrenchment in the public service could be made by which about \$60,000 of the annual expenditure could be saved without impairing the efficiency of the public service, yet the Government persists in imposing Road Tolls on merchandise passing between Yale and Cariboo, that amounts to \$60,000 per annum. That the continuance of the Road Tolls and the resistance offered to retrenchment by the Executive are grave acts of misgovernment.

34. That a Reciprocal Commercial Treaty between the United States and England by which the lumber, coal, fish and other raw productions of British Columbia and the United States may be entered duty free for home consumption in the ports of the last-named countries respectively, would be a powerful stimulant to industry in this Colony. That it is, therefore, expedient to urge upon the attention of the Local and Imperial Governments the desirability of taking immediate steps to secure such a commercial privilege, whilst the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States is under consideration.

35. That though there has always been a large staff of officials connected with the office of Lands and Works, and notwithstanding there are vast areas of good uncultivated agricultural and grazing lands in the Colony, the country but sparsely populated, the imports of agricultural produce and stock large, and the prices of agricultural productions highly remunerative, yet the Executive has never made any systematic and continuous effort to invite immigration, or induce people to engage in agriculture. That the apathy and indolence of the Government respecting the settlement of the public lands is therefore totally indefensible.

36. That free grants of at least 320 acres of land ought to be offered to actual settlers upon the public lands, and that the Executive should spare no effort in inviting immigration and facilitating the settlement of the country.

37. That the vote of the Legislative Council refusing to pass an Address to Her Majesty the Queen respecting the Confederation of this Colony with Canada, is not endorsed by the country; but is opposed to the well-understood wishes of the people of British Columbia.

The Convention further resolved:

1. That an Address be prepared and sent to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for the Reforms enumerated in these resolutions.

2. That an Address to the Governor General of Canada be prepared and transmitted, urging Confederation on the terms proposed.

3. That an Address be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by a copy of these resolutions, praying that the Reforms therein contained may be initiated and perfected.

4. That a Petition to the Imperial Parliament be prepared and circulated for signature throughout the Colony, and transmitted to some prominent member of Parliament for presentation, accompanied by the resolutions of this Convention.

5. That an Executive Committee be appointed with full authority to call conventions, communicate with the Imperial, Canadian and local Governments, to prepare and transmit the addresses and petitions above alluded to, and take any measures that they may deem expedient to secure the Reforms enumerated in the resolutions of the Convention.

The following Committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the Convention: Messrs. Hon. DeCosmos, McMillan, Wallace and Norris of Victoria; Havelock, of Yale; Hon. Robson of New Westminster, and Nelson of Burrard Inlet.

The Convention then adjourned sine die, after giving three cheers for the Queen, and three for the New Dominion.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between C. Dodero and P. Manetta, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, at Cameronton, William Creek, B. C., has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will in future be carried on by C. Dodero, who has removed from Cameronton to Barkerville.

C. DODERO, au20

Barkerville, Aug. 11th, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as for any other payments to be made to me.

LD. LOWENBERG